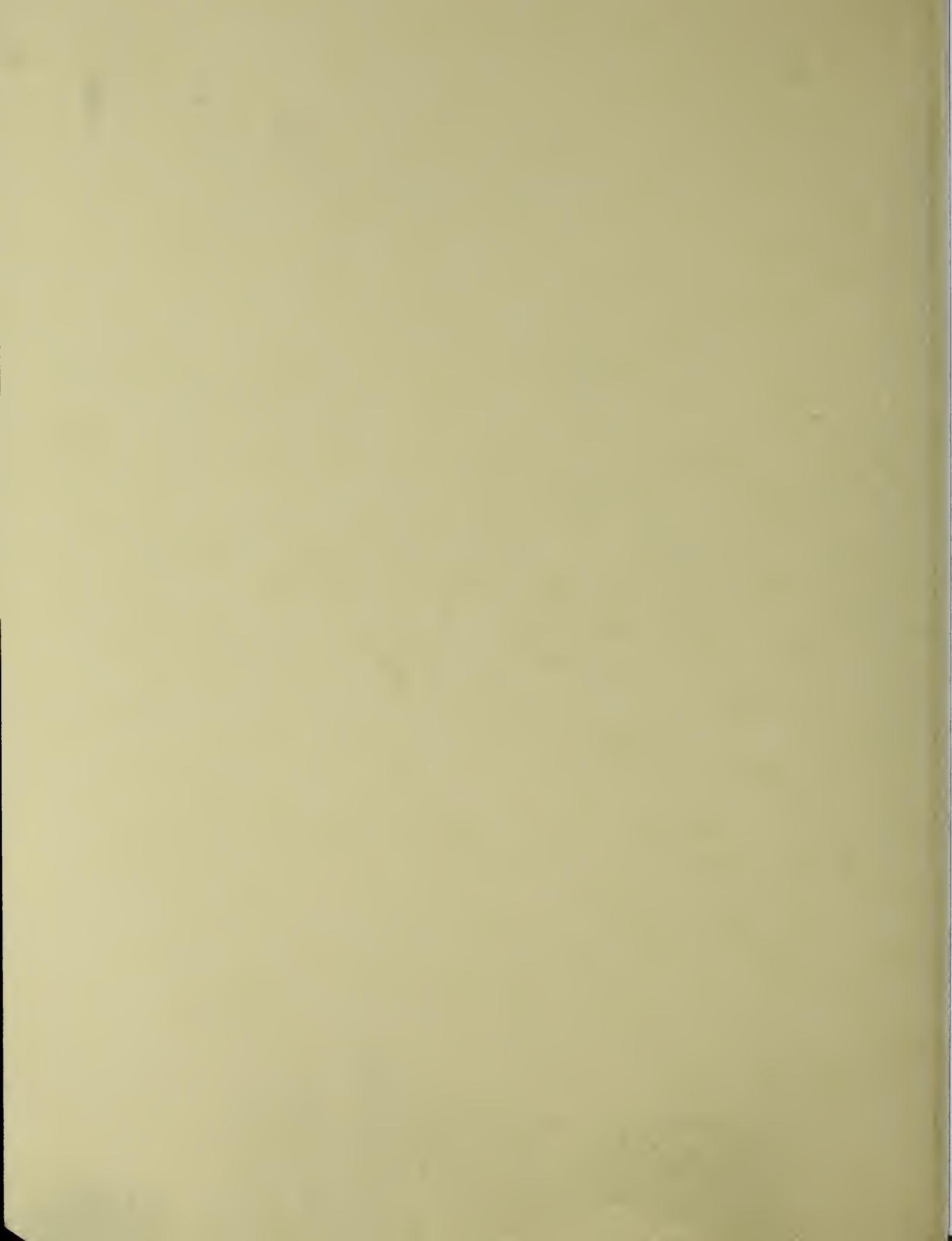


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NEW SALEM

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# Illinois

## New Salem

### Voting

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources  
From the files of the  
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# Lincoln Lore

January, 1981

Bulletin of the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum. Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor.  
Mary Jane Hubler, Editorial Assistant. Published each month by the  
Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801.

Number 1715

## The Political Life Of New Salem, Illinois

Lincoln's earliest political surroundings have always somewhat baffled scholars. The reasons for this are many and varied. Inadequate documentation and Whiggery's marginal existence as almost a subculture in Democratic Illinois are two factors. A third, perhaps more important, is the unpopularity of the Whig party among historians. Much of the best work on Lincoln was produced at a time when historians were prejudiced against the Whigs. Most writers liked Lincoln well enough, but they disliked the party to which he devoted the greater part of his political life (he was a Whig twice as long as he was a Republican).

Only recently have historians come to have a greater appreciation for the importance, one might almost say the vision, of the Whig party. G.S. Boritt comes immediately to mind for those who work in the Lincoln field, but there are others, such as Daniel Walker Howe, who have been giving the Whigs a fairer shake. This new work has gained attention and made historians think. It has not yet stemmed the tide, and more students should be reevaluating Lincoln's early political environment.

All in all, the effect of the modern unpopularity of Whiggery on the study of Lincoln's early career has been to keep the number of such studies small and to emphasize Lincoln's personal popularity. Nowhere has this emphasis been more pronounced than in the work on Lincoln in New Salem.

Studies of New Salem rarely focus on the political life of the town in which Lincoln forged his early career. Historians have generally shied away from characterizing the town as Whig or Democratic. Most say only that it was democratic (with a small "d") and that this openness accounts for

Lincoln's opportunity to have a political career despite his "defective" education, his inability to settle into a successful vocation, and his penniless and debt-ridden economic status. The beginnings of Lincoln's career in the Illinois legislature seem to represent a triumph of personal popularity and of the American political system. That it was also a triumph of one political party over another rarely gains mention, much less careful consideration.

Here inadequate documentation is *not* a problem. The opportunity to understand Lincoln's political career before the 1850s is probably greater than for any other of America's political giants. Illinois's voters showed their preference at the polls orally, and clerks carefully marked how each citizen voted. Therefore, we know in Lincoln's case precisely—by name—who voted for him and against him. Knowledge like this is unobtainable even for twentieth-century politicians or contemporary elections. We know for sure who voted for Lincoln, something we can never know in the cases of Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt, or even Ronald Reagan.

### Who Voted for Lincoln?

The records do not exist for every precinct in every election, but a substantial number have survived. The poll books for the election of August 1, 1836, in New Salem precinct still exist. Lincoln was running for reelection to the Illinois House of Representatives. Sangamon County, of which New Salem was still a part, was to choose seven Representatives, and each voter could vote for as many as seven House candidates. Voters also chose a Congressman, a state senator, and

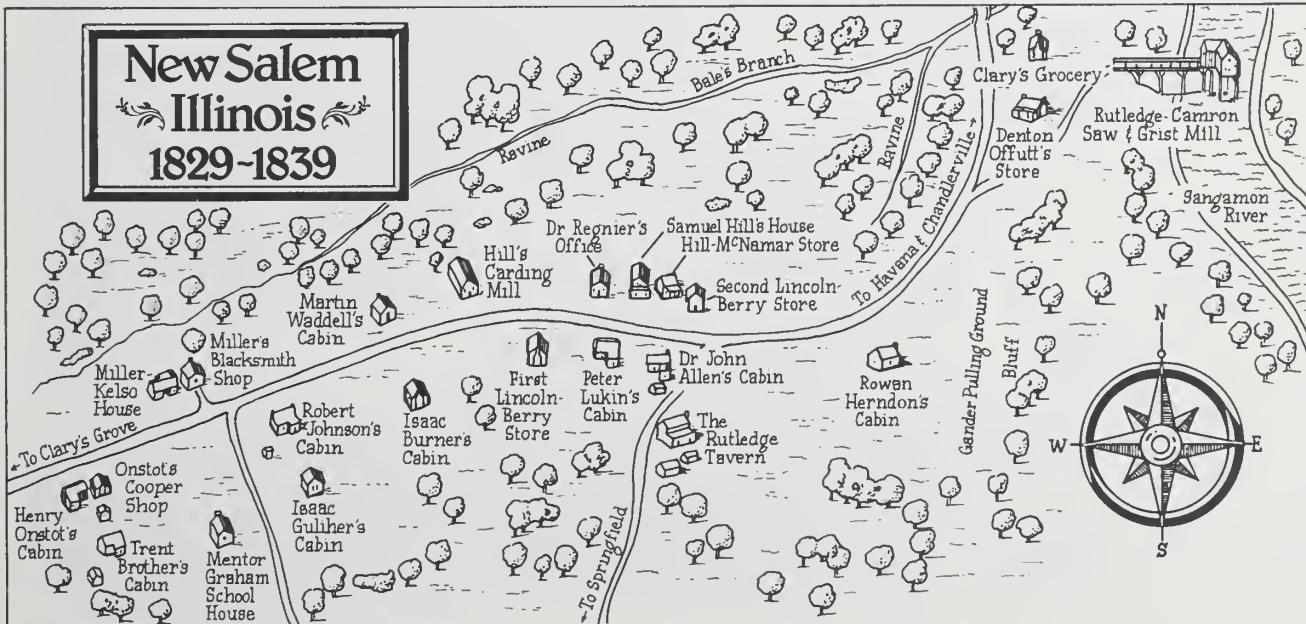


FIGURE 1. Map of Lincoln's home town from 1831 to 1837.

From the Louis A. Warren  
Lincoln Library and Museum

various county officials. For this election, incidentally, there were two New Salem precinct polling places, a fact not previously mentioned in the literature. Only one of them was in tiny New Salem proper. The other was outside of the town, probably to the west and perhaps to the northwest. Both polling places drew voters from a wide area, and the polling place in New Salem itself attracted many more than the 25 to 50 voters who lived in the town.

The New Salem poll books show that it was a Whig town. John Todd Stuart, the Whig candidate for the United States House of Representatives, gained 86 votes to Democrat William L. May's 59. In the race for the state senate, Whig Job Fletcher outpolled Democrat Moses K. Anderson 73 to 67. In the races for the lower house, five of the seven Whigs gained more votes than any Democrat. Lincoln led the pack with a whopping 107 votes from the 145 voters who came to the polling place. He was followed by William Elkin with 84, Ninian W. Edwards with 84, John Dawson with 82, Dan Stone with 81, Robert L. Wilson with 69, and Andrew McCormick with 67. Lincoln students, of course, recognize these as members of the Long Nine. Thomas Wynne led the unsuccessful Democrats with 71 votes. He was a local man, and no other Democrat topped any Whig's votes in New Salem.

Thus the New Salem poll books also reveal Lincoln's immense local personal popularity, a factor properly noted by historians of the past. One should not ignore the partisan cast of New Salem, however. The peculiar system of voting on many candidates to represent Sangamon County in the legislature allowed for considerable ticket-splitting. Likewise, the rather tentative nature of party formation in Illinois at this date meant that the discipline or regularity of the voters was weaker than it would be in the 1840s, when ticket-splitting became rare. Richard P. McCormick, the outstanding expert on the formation of the Whig and Democratic parties characterizes the party situation in Illinois before 1836 as "chaos." Preparation for the 1836 Presidential election served to coalesce the voters somewhat and saw the Democrats institute a convention system for nominations. The opposition to the Democrats was still only loosely organized and did not put together a modern party organization until about 1840. Thus the degree of party regularity in New Salem was substantial under the conditions. One might say that in 1836 there were about 80 Whigs and about 60 Democrats.

Modern-day visitors to New Salem State Park might get a new feeling about the quaint pioneer village as they meander through it by keeping in mind the Whiggish cast of the town itself. Of course, the reconstructed village does not represent the town at one particular time. It represents a sort of average of a six-year period. Different people lived in the log houses at different times, and it is not possible to identify the politics of all its inhabitants.

Nevertheless, entering the village from the west, one first

encounters Henry Onstot's cabin. In 1836 he voted for Stuart, Lincoln, and the other six Whig candidates for the lower house. The Trent brothers' cabin to the south was full of Democrats. Alexander, Henry, and William Trent voted for May and, with one exception, for the Democratic candidates for the lower house. Alexander Trent, a veteran of Lincoln's company in the Black Hawk War, split his ticket to vote for his old captain. Joshua Miller and John A. "Jack" Kelso married sisters and lived in a double house north of Onstot's cooper shop. Both men were Whigs. Martin Waddell, the hatter, lived next door to Miller's blacksmith shop. Waddell was also a Whig. To the south of these residences lay Robert Johnson's cabin, Isaac Guliher's cabin, and Mentor Graham's schoolhouse. Johnson, a wheelwright and cabinetmaker, voted Whig. Guliher did not vote; perhaps he had moved on from New Salem. Graham lived outside town, but he came to town to vote for Stuart, Lincoln, and five Whig candidates for the lower house. He also voted for Thomas Wynne, a Democrat, for the state legislature.

Isaac Burner did not vote in New Salem in 1836. Alexander Ferguson, who had succeeded Peter Lukins as the local shoemaker, was a Democrat. The town's leading businessman Samuel Hill, Dartmouth-educated Dr. John Allen, and Dr. Francis Regnier were Whigs. The rest of the cabins on the east side of town were shops except the old Herndon cabin, the occupants of which in 1836 are unknown.

#### The Myth of the Clary's Grove Boys

The other New Salem precinct in 1836 was less solidly Whig. Lincoln got 50 of its 76 votes, but May edged Stuart, 40 to 34. In this area of Sangamon County, Lincoln's personal popularity did triumph over local political preference. The names of the voters at this unlocated poll include many of those associated with the Clary's Grove, Concord, and Sandridge areas.

A special mythology surrounds these residents of New Salem's outskirts. The "Clary's Grove boys," as they are called, were representatives of what some historians call the



*From the Louis A. Warren  
Lincoln Library and Museum*

FIGURE 2. Joshua Miller's reconstructed blacksmith shop in New Salem.

first frontier. They were rough, fun-loving, and boisterous men of rather unsteady habits. Lincoln, the artisans, doctors, and businessmen of New Salem were men of the more settled second frontier. Lincoln's ability to capture the friendship of the Clary's Grove boys has always gained considerable attention from his biographers. First, it really was important. As members of his company in the Black Hawk War in 1832, the Clary's Grove boys had a hand in Lincoln's first political success: his election as captain of the unit. Second, the way he gained their respect—the famous wrestling match with Jack Armstrong—is the anecdotal stuff of which readable biographies are made. Unlike some important events, this one offers the bonus of making a good story.

Finally, Lincoln's friendship with the Clary's Grove boys has been the focus of much attention because of the peculiar importance of the American West to historians in the period when much of the great writing on Lincoln occurred. In the 1890s, Frederick Jackson Turner's "frontier thesis" identified American democracy and individualism with the West. The frontier was supposed to be the cutting edge of the experience that made America, America and not a pale imitation of the European culture from which most Americans stemmed. For Lincoln to capture the hearts and minds of the Clary's Grove boys was vital to the process by which he maintained his status as the ideal American statesman to most historians. This showed that, despite Lincoln's choice of the law as a vocation and his political and personal friendships with bankers and businessmen, he was linked to the vital experience that forged American democracy.

Scholarship has moved on since those times, and the frontier experience has greatly diminished in importance in the works of American history. The residue of this once important story remains in Lincoln biographies. Oscar and Lilian Handlin's recent *Abraham Lincoln and the Union* notes that Lincoln was "Equally at ease with the boys in the Clary's Grove gang and with the Reverend Cameron." A more important book, Stephen B. Oates's fine *With Malice Toward None: The Life of Abraham Lincoln*, carries the idea a bit farther. Describing Lincoln's campaign for the legislature in 1836, Oates says, "On the campaign trail, Jack Armstrong and the Clary Grove boys sang Lincoln's praises and helped keep order at his political rallies." Oates merely states explicitly what is implied in most of the Lincoln literature that preceded his book.

Jack Armstrong may have campaigned in 1836, but he did not vote, either in the state election in August or in the national election in November. And the Clarys were certainly Democrats. John, Spencer, and Zack Clary voted in the New Salem precinct in 1836. Spencer and Zack voted for William L. May and for the seven Democrats seeking seats in the Illinois House. John Clary split his ticket, voting for Stuart, Lincoln, and three other Whig aspirants to the legislature as well as for four Democrats running for the legislature. The Clarys voted in the poll outside New Salem. The other families associated with the Clarys have never been precisely identified, and the Clarys and Armstrongs may not have spoken for all the "boys." Nevertheless, this is not the stuff of which loyal campaign workers are made, and it seems almost certain that the Armstrongs and Clarys were no part of Lincoln's canvass for the Illinois House of Representatives in 1836. Politically, Lincoln was much more at home on the streets of New Salem than in Clary's Grove.

#### Whigs and Democrats in the Developing West

New Salem was solidly Whig. In the Presidential election the following November, the town's voters gave 65 votes to Hugh Lawson White and only 34 to Martin Van Buren (only one poll book for the precinct exists). Dr. Allen, Caleb Carman (at whose house, probably the Trents' former home, the poll was located), Robert Johnson, Jack Kelso, Lincoln, Joshua Miller, Dr. Regnier, and Martin Waddell voted for White. Alexander Ferguson and the Trents (who had apparently moved outside town) voted Democratic. Mentor Graham, who also resided outside New Salem, voted Whig.

Lincoln left New Salem for Springfield before the next election. In 1838 he again ran successfully for the Illinois legislature. New Salem had changed. Its citizens shared with most other residents of northwestern Sangamon County a



*From the Louis A. Warren  
Lincoln Library and Museum*

**FIGURE 3.** New Yorker Martin Van Buren's lack of popularity in the West spurred Whig organization in 1836.

desire to form a new county with, of course, a new county seat. Lincoln and the rest of the Long Nine, busy with internal improvements bills and the drive to move the state capital to Springfield, were unresponsive. New Salem's residents registered their dismay at the polls in 1838. The Whigs lost ignominiously. Lincoln led the Whig candidates for the lower house of the legislature with a paltry 31 votes out of 122 (almost double the total of any other Whig candidate for the Illinois House but not even a third of what the Democratic candidates got). Even Lincoln's local popularity could not overcome the disappointment of New Salem's citizens. John Todd Stuart, who was immune from the county-division conflict in Washington, ran ahead of Lincoln with 39 votes but well behind his Democratic opponent, Stephen A. Douglas, who gained 81 votes. A few remained faithful to Lincoln (Waddell, Kelso, Carman, Miller, and Graham), but even they split their tickets, usually voting for Democrats for the other legislative seats. Feeling for division of the county all but obliterated party regularity.

Lincoln was gone from New Salem by then, and his popularity and that of the Whig party in the rest of Sangamon County swept him to victory anyway. It is the experience before 1838 that is important, and it really is important. This is not a quaint exercise meant to add some of the bright color of partisanship to your next tour of New Salem State Park, though lack of attention to party politics is a notable failing of historical reconstructions, which usually ignore partisanship for the sake of a bland patriotism. This is a step in the reconstruction of Lincoln's early political environment.

That environment is looking more Whiggish every day. We know that Lincoln's father was a Whig and that his cousin was a Whig. We now know that the village in which he chose to make his independent way in the world was Whig. There is no anomaly in Lincoln's affiliation with the Whig party. The tendency to associate the frontier with democracy and democracy with the Democratic party is a hangover from the days when the West was thought to be the key to the American experience. Lincoln was a son of America's frontier, all right, but the West was politically and socially complex. When Lincoln moved to New Salem, he left his Whig home for a Whig town.

## CUMULATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY 1979-1980

*by Mary Jane Hubler*

Selections approved by a Bibliography Committee consisting of the following members: Dr. Kenneth A. Bernard, 50 Chatham Road, Harwich Center, Mass.; Arnold Gates, 168 Weyford Terrace, Garden City, N.Y.; Carl Haverlin, 8619 Louise Avenue, Northridge, California; James T. Hickey, Illinois State Historical Library, Old State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois; Ralph G. Newman, 175 E. Delaware Place, 5112, Chicago, Illinois; Hon. Fred Schwengel, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C.; Dr. Wayne C. Temple, 1121 S. 4th Street Court, Springfield, Illinois. New items available for consideration may be sent to the above persons, or the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum.

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**(1979)-28**

The Search For/J Wilkes Booth/April 14 thru 26/(Portrait of Booth facing left)/"The assassin of the President is about five nine and a half inches/. . . . . / . . . . . / . . . . . / . . . . . / of an habitué of the theatre." Captain McGowan.//(Cover title)/[Souvenir of the John Wilkes Booth Escape Tour.] Pamphlet, paper, 11" x 8 5/8", 10 (2) pp., illus., price, \$1.50.

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**1979-29**

Abraham Lincoln/Franklin D. Roosevelt/(Device: Pendulum/Illustrated/Series)/Pendulum Press, Inc./West Haven, Connecticut/[Copyright 1979 by Pendulum Press, Inc. All rights reserved.]

Brochure, stiff boards, 8 1/8" x 5 1/2", 63 (1) pp., entire text is a comic book, illus., price, \$4.50. Juvenile literature.

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Our/Fiery Trial/Abraham Lincoln/John Brown,/And/The Civil War Era/Stephen B. Oates/University of Massachusetts Press/Amherst, 1979/[Copyright 1979 by The University of Massachusetts Press. All rights reserved.]

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**1980**

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**1980-5**

The/(Triangle)/Lincoln-Douglas/Triangle . . . with/Naughty/Mary Lincoln/(Forehead to nose illustrations of Douglas and Robert Todd Lincoln)/Douglas (See page 29) Robert/Seduced by Latest/Paris Fashions/Charles J. Bauer/[Copyright 1980 by Charles Joseph Bauer. All rights reserved. First Edition. Published by Silver Spring Press, Silver Spring, Maryland.]

Book, cloth, 9 1/4" x 6 1/8", fr., 177 (11) pp., illus., price, \$7.95. No. 302 of limited edition of 1,000 copies.

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The Odd/Couple Who/Hanged/(Portrait of Lincoln)/Mary/Surratt!/for his murder/by/Charles J. Bauer/First Edition/limited to 1,000 copies [385]/All rights, except brief quotation for review/purposes, are reserved/Copyright © 1980 by Charles J. Bauer/Printed in the United States of America/Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 79-92338/Silver Spring Press/15721 New Hampshire Ave./Silver Spring, Md. 20904/[Copyright 1980 by Charles J. Bauer. All rights, except brief quotation for review purposes, are reserved.]

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Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10 1/8" x 7 1/8", 286-360 (1) pp., illus., price per single issue, \$3.00.

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Lincoln's Second Inaugural/A Study in Political Ethics/by William Lee Miller/Professor of Religious Studies/and Political Science/Director of The Poynter Center/Indiana University/An Essay on American Institutions/The Poynter Center/Indiana University/410 North Park Avenue/Bloomington, Indiana 47405/May, 1980/[Copyright 1980 by the Indiana University Foundation. Publication through a grant from Lilly Endowment, Inc., to Indiana University's Institute for Religious Studies and the Poynter Center.] Pamphlet, flexible boards, 11" x 8 1/2", 19 (1) pp.

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**(1980)-16**

In Re/James A. Peterson/From the Papers of/James A. Peterson/White Oaks Farm/Yorkville, Illinois/(Cover title)/Pamphlet, flexible boards, 8 15/16" x 5 15/16", 12(3) pp., illus., one showing James A. Peterson studying the records in the Mercer County Courthouse.

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Lexington Va:  
16 June 1866

My dear Sir

I am very  
much obliged to you for the  
model of your manufacture,  
which you have been so kind  
as to send me.

It reached me this m<sup>r</sup>,  
Seems to be particularly  
good

With kind regards to  
yourself & family

I am very much  
yours Ollie

R.E.L.

M<sup>r</sup> Lemuel M<sup>r</sup> McCullough

[367]

Election in Sangamon County Illinois for state representa-  
tives, in the years 1832, 1834 & 1836-

1832

W. D. Taylor Dem	1127
J. S. Short Whig	891
W. C. Morris Dem	745
Peter Carpenter Dem	815
J. G. Morrison Dem	806
H. C. Carpenter Dem	774
John Dawson Dem	717
J. Lincoln Whig	657
J. H. Hale Whig	553
Richard Painter Dem	485
Asa Potts Whig	316
John Polk Whig	168
W. H. Hartnett & Son	44

1834-

John Dawson Dem	1390
J. Lincoln Whig	1376
W. C. Carpenter Dem	1170
J. S. Short Whig	1164
Peter Carpenter Dem	1088
Asa DeCompte Whig	699
W. H. Hale Whig	613
J. H. Hale Whig	514
S. J. Compton Dem	492
James Stephen Dem	154
James Baker Whig	130
John Drury Whig	82
W. R. Kendall Whig	42

1836.  
(new)

[369]

■ 369 LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Autograph document signed ("A. Lincoln") 3 times in the text,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pages, folio, [9 September 1842], with an autograph note by N.W. Matheny appended; some soiling, previously tied at top with a pink ribbon, now broken but still present

LINCOLN CAREFULLY NOTES THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS OF 1832, 1834 AND 1836 IN SANGAMON COUNTY. Lincoln's recapitulation of the results show that he lost the first time, but was victorious the second two, and topped the field in 1836. The possible reasons for this slightly vain procedure are numerous, but the most likely explanation according to various sources is that he compiled the list to impress Mary Todd with his political standing. The listings are attested to by Matheny Basler Vol. I pp. 297-299, Lincoln Day by Day Vol. I p. 191, Sandburg, The Lincoln Collector p. 141

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243	75/125	278	9000/12,000	313	300/500	347	400/600	382	350/500	416	400/600
244	100/150	279	NO LOT	314	200/300	348	1500/2500	383	350/500	417	300/500
245	500/750	280	1000/1200	315	1500/2500	349	150/250	384	300/400	418	150/250
246	200/300	281	400/500	316	200/300	350	150/250	385	300/500	419	2000/3000
247	7500/10,000	282	2500/3500	317	800/1200	351	400/600	386	400/600	420	3000/4000
248	250/350	283	1500/2000	318	300/500	352	1000/1500	387	200/400	421	150/200
249	800/1200	284	15,000/25,000	319	500/750	353	1500/2500	388	500/700	422	3500/4500
250	750/1000	285	20,000/30,000	320	300/400	354	500/700	389	1000/1500	423	500/600
251	75/100	286	12,000/18,000	321	200/300	355	1500/2500	390	500/750	424	500/600
252	1800/2500	287	4000/6000	322	350/500	356	600/1000	391	400/600	425	200/400
253	1000/1250	288	2500/3500	323	750/1000	357	15,000/20,000	392	200/300	426	3000/5000
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258	2000/2500	293	400/600	328	400/600	362	200/300	396	300/500	431	200/300
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261	200/400	296	1000/2000	331	1000/1500	365	150/200	399	1000/1500	434	300/500
262	2000/3000	297	500/750	332	1000/1500	366	1600/2000	400	200/400	435	1500/2500
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266	1500/2000	301	200/300	336	400/600	370	1000/1250	404	200/300		
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274	NO LOT	309	500/700	344	200/300	378	2500/3500	412	300/500		
275	NO LOT	310	150/200	345	200/300	379	200/300	413	300/500		

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■ 368 LEE, ROBERT E. Autograph letter signed ("R.E. Lee"),  $\frac{1}{2}$  page, 8vo, Lexington Va., 29 October 1867, to Mrs. Adeline B. Anderson; with envelope addressed in Lee's hand; splitting at the folds, not affecting text, staining text, stained, particularly on verso

Lee clears up a misunderstanding concerning a watch of George Washington's. "You have been misinformed by the public papers. I have no watch to be delivered to the nearest relation of Genl. Washington. A watch has been placed in my hands, which is supposed to have belonged to Genl. Washington, to be restored to the owner from whom it was taken during the later war . . ."

Lexington Va:  
16 June 1866

My dear Sir

I am very  
much obliged to you for the  
mustard of your manufacture,  
which you have been so kind  
as to send me.

It reached me this eve,  
and seems to be particularly  
good.

With kind regards to  
yourself & family

I am very much  
yours & affectionately

M<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup> R<sup>s</sup> McCallum

[367]

Elections in Sangamon County Illinois for State Representa-  
tive, in the years 1832, 1834 & 1836-

1832

C. D. Stoyer	Dem.	1127
J. S. Short	Whig	891
Asst. Sheriff	Dem.	745
Peter Burdette	Dem.	815
A. G. Horner	Dem.	506
W <sup>m</sup> Carpenter	Dem.	774
John Dawson	Dem.	777
J. J. Lincoln	Whig	657
J. N. Hale	Whig	553
Stephen Quinton	Dem.	485
Zach. Peter	Whig	216
Edw <sup>r</sup> . Rotman	Whig	169
W <sup>m</sup> Kirkpatrick	Dem.	44

1834-

John Dawson	Dem.	1390
A. Lincoln	Whig	1376
W <sup>m</sup> Carpenter	Dem.	1170
J. S. Short	Whig	1164
Thel <sup>d</sup> Quinton	Dem.	1038
Asst. Dr. Conner	Whig	654
W <sup>m</sup> Avery	Whig	613
J. N. Hale	Whig	514
G. J. Complete	Dem.	192
James Stephen	Dem.	154
Jones Baker	Whig	130
John Davis	Whig	82
W <sup>m</sup> Kendall	Whig	42

1836.  
(new)

[369]



■ 369 LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Autograph document signed ("A. Lincoln") 3 times in the text, 1½ pages, folio, [9 September 1842], with an autograph note by N. W. Matheny appended; some soiling, previously tied at top with a pink ribbon, now broken but still present

LINCOLN CAREFULLY NOTES THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS OF 1832, 1834 AND 1836 IN SANGAMON COUNTY Lincoln's recapitulation of the results show that he lost the first time, but was victorious the second time, and topped the field in 1836. The possible reasons for this slightly vain procedure are numerous, but the most likely explanation according to various sources is that he compiled the list to impress Mary Todd with his political standing. The listings are attested to by Matheny. Basler Vol. 1 pp. 297-299. Lincoln Day by Day Vol. 1 p. 191. Sandburg, *The Lincoln Collector* p. 141

Elections in Sangamon County Illinois, for state Representatives, in the years 1832, 1834 & 1836-

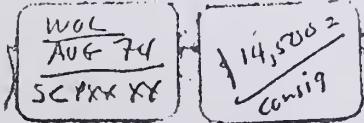
1832

C. D. Taylor	Dem.	1137
J. S. Stuart	Whig	898
Abel Morris	Dem.	795
John Constantine	Dem.	815
J. G. McCormick	Dem.	806
Wm Carpenter	Dem.	774
John Dawson	Dem.	717
A. Lincoln	Whig	657
J. M. Neale	Whig	593
Richard Quinton	Dem.	485
Zachariah Peter	Whig	316
Edw. Robinson	Whig	169
Wm Kirkpatrick	Dem.	44

1834-

John Dawson	Democrat	1390
A. Lincoln	Whig	1376
Wm Carpenter	Dem.	1170
J. S. Stuart	Whig	1164
Richd. Quinton	Dem.	1038
Asa M'Comick	Whig	654
Wm Alvey	Whig	613
J. M. Neale	Whig	514
S. J. Campbell	Dem.	192
James Shepherd	Dem.	154
James Baker	Whig	130
John Darby	Whig	53
Wm Kendall	Whig	42

1836:  
(over)



	1830	
J. Lincoln	Whig	1716
W. H. Elkin	Whig	1694
N. W. Edwards.	Whig	1653
John Dawson	Whig	1641
R. W. Stone	Whig	1438
St. L. Wilson	Whig	1353
John McCormick	Whig	1306
John Lockhart	Dem.	1278
J. M. Tracy	Dem.	1194
Rich. Clinton	Dem.	1137
John Higgins	Dem.	972
James Underwood	Dem.	932
Moses Mann	Dem.	913
Geo. Power	Dem.	905
James Baker	Whig	101
J. S. Thompson	Dem.	38.
J. Young	Whig	12-

State of Illinois  
Sangamon County

I, Noah N. Matherly, Clerk of the  
County Commissioners Court for Sangamon County,  
do hereby certify that the foregoing Statement  
contains a true abstract of the votes given for  
Representatives from the County of Sangamon to  
the Legislature of the State of Illinois at the election  
in the year therein named as appear from the  
Poll Books on file in my office, and that  
the Votes are correct as marked in the  
foregoing Statement so they are understood  
in this County.

In Testimony whereof I have

Hereunto subscribe my name  
and affix the seal of my  
office at Springfield in said  
county this 9th day of September  
in the year of our Lord One  
Thousand Eight Hundred and  
Forty Three

A. W. Matheny Clerk to  
Waukegan County Co  
Illinoi

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243	75/125	278	9000/12,000	313	300/500	347	400/600	382	350/500	416	400/600
244	100/150	279	NO LOT	314	200/300	348	1500/2500	383	350/500	417	300/500
245	500/750	280	1000/1200	315	1500/2500	349	150/250	384	300/400	418	150/250
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